

CHINA



MAIL.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1878.

日九廿月九年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALLEN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, Grocers' Exchange & Co., 30, Cornhill, Gordon & Gorton, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HARVEY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, R. G. SAMUEL, DRAGON & Co., 100 & 104, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE BONTY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORTON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BANK & BAKER, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore, C. HARRISON & Co., Malacca.

CHINA:—Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WAHNE, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, 5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, 1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. D. SASSOON, Esq. Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. E. R. BELMOS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM KERNER, Esq. H. RUPPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. Hon. W. KLEWING.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED. ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. For Fixed Deposits:— For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits. At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 " " " " 12 " 5 " " " "

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES of INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. ON FIXED DEPOSITS. For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EYAL, Ph.D. Tubingen. Price: Five Dollars, or Two Dollars and a Half per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WAHNE, Shanghai. Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

For sale.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.

FOR SALE.

TEYSSONNEAU'S FINE FRENCH STRAWBERRIES.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS. French JAMS and JELLIES. MACASSAR RED FISH.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, IN BOTTLES OF ONE POUND.

BUSCH & Co.'s SELECTED DANISH BUTTER, Season 1878, in Tins of 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 4 lbs.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD STORES.

EXTRA FINE CHICAGO BACON and HAMS.

MACKEREL and SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.

COD FISH, &c., &c.

ROTH'S BEST RUSSIAN ROPE, and FINE LINES, Assorted Sizes.

FROST BROS'S BEST ENGLISH WHITE LINES.

HENRY'S BEST GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS, Assorted Numbers.

INDIA RUBBER SHEET PACKING and INSERTION, all Sizes.

TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.

CANVAS HOSE and LEATHER BELTING.

AMERICAN ASH BOAT-OARS.

ADMIRALTY TESTED CHAIN CABLES, and RIGGING CHAIN.

ANCHORS, from 25 lbs. up to 18 cwt. Each.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

TINMAN'S and PLUMBER'S SOLDER.

LEAD PIPE, and SHEET LEAD.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, from 400 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.

MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.

FLOUR SIEVES.

INDIA RUBBER KNEE and HIP BOOTS, &c., &c., &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

FOR SALE.

THE POWERFUL STEAMER "SEA GULL," 48 tons register, 40 H.P. nominal; Steam 8 knots. She was originally fitted as a Tug and Water Boat, and can be again adapted for the latter purpose at little expense. She has proved herself to be an excellent Sea Boat, and in well found, her Engine and Boiler being in first-class order.

Also, The Schooner "COERAN," 134 tons register, built at Singapore in 1864, of Singapore Hardwood and Teak, with Iron Fastenings. She was thoroughly repaired and refitted in April last, and is now in first-class order.

For further Particulars, apply to MORRIS and RAY, Ship Brokers, where the Inventories may be seen. Hongkong, October 15, 1878.

FOR SALE.

ONE STEAM LAUNCH, 65 feet Long, 11 feet Beam, 6 feet Depth of Hold, 5 feet Draft of Water.

Compound High Pressure Engines, Speed 8 miles per Hour.

ONE STEAM LAUNCH, 60 feet Long, 9 feet 6 inches Beam, 5 feet 6 inches Depth of Hold, 4 feet 9 inches Draft of Water.

High Pressure Single Cylinder Engine, Speed 8 miles per Hour.

For further Particulars, apply at WEST POINT FOUNDRY, late P. & O. FACTORY. Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

FOR SALE.

AN OPEN SAILING BOAT, with Masts and Sails Complete, and also can be used for Pulling Six Oars. BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR REGATTA. For Particulars, apply to T. ANTHONY & Co. Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.) WASHMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each. CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

For sale.

EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

LETT'S DIARIES for 1879. BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE, in Splendid Condition. PARTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.

LADIES' GARDENING TOOLS. ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS. MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.

Novelties in Meerschaum PIPES & CIGAR TUBES. POCKET KNIVES. THE NEW CHAMPAGNE TAP.

SWIMMING BELTS and AIR CUSHIONS. CHABLIS, in Pinta. TWEEDS, in Suit or Trouser Lengths.

FRIEZES, for Utensils. WINTER SOCKS & UNDERSHIRTS, Newest Patterns. CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, Latest Edition. KEMMEL'S DUNDEE MARMALADE.

KEITH JONESTON'S LATEST ATLAS. DICTIONARIES & WORKS of REFERENCE. TODDY KETTLES.

SPECIAL BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY. SADDLERY. SCARVES AND TIES, Newest Patterns. GRAMMARS and SCHOOL BOOKS.

NEW SEASON'S APPLES. THE NEWEST NOVELS. RED HEART RUM. SHOOTING BOOTS.

SPORTING GEAR, of all Descriptions.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

Intimations.

HONGKONG RACES, 1879.

THIS MEETING will take place on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th, 21st and 22nd February, 1879.

GENTLEMEN having suggestions to offer or Presentations to make are invited to communicate with the CLERK of the COURSE on or before the 18th instant.

By Order, M. W. SAUNDERS, Lieut. R.A., Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, October 11, 1878.

HONGKONG RACES, 1879.

THE HONGKONG DERBY, a SWEEPSTAKES of \$20 Each, half forfeit if Declared on or before the Date of Closing Entries, with \$100 added for 1st Pony and \$50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies bond vide Griffiths at Date of Entry (26th January, 1879). First Pony 70 per cent., Second Pony 20 per cent., and Third Pony 10 per cent. Weight 16st. 7lb. One-mile-and-a-half. NOMINATIONS CLOSE on SATURDAY, 21st December, 1878. Addressed to the CLERK of the COURSE, at the Hongkong Club.

By Order, M. W. SAUNDERS, Lieut. R.A., Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, October 11, 1878.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHRIE, Secretary. Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at the Rate of TWO TENTS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 11th October. Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY, the 21st October.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 21st October, inclusive.

By Order, RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators. Shanghai, October 9, 1878.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A SIXTH RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TENTS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 11th October. Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY, the 21st October.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 21st October, inclusive.

By Order, RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators. Shanghai, October 9, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST NUMBER of the JOURNAL of the STRAITS ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE First Number of the JOURNAL of the STRAITS ASIATIC SOCIETY is now ready for Delivery. Copies can be obtained from the HONORARY SECRETARY, Singapore, or from the Editor "CHINA MAIL."

Price: Extra Copies to Members, \$1 Each. Copies to Non-Members, \$2 Each.

SAILOR'S HOME. ANY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or Papers will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point. Hongkong, July 28, 1878.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS.

AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

48, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, October 21, 1878. no20

MOORE & Co., "VARIETY STORE."

NEWS AGENTS and TOBACCONISTS. No. 42, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER, and to R.I.H. THE GRAND DUCHE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

THE spacious Premises being built especially for the production of Portraiture and fitted up so as to command the best light throughout all the Hours of the Day is Open from 8 o'clock a.m. until 5 o'clock p.m., under the personal Management of D. K. Griffith, who has introduced all the latest novelties.

ENLARGEMENTS AND REDUCTIONS.

In a Superior Style at Moderate Charges. STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD, Nearly opposite 'The Hongkong Hotel.' Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to say that he intends VISITING AMOY and Foochow, leaving Hongkong September 15th, and returning November 1st. Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL. Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

F. HUTCHINGS

F. HUTCHINGS begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply BEEF, MUTTON, &c., from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support. Shop—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral. Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of the late Mr JOHN JACK, No. 1, Lower Mosque Terrace, on

MONDAY,

the 28th Oct., 1878, at 2 o'clock p.m.,—The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Damask-covered Chairs and Couches, Pictures, Mirrors, Gasaliers, Side Tables, Carved Slide Board, Dining Table, Chairs, Electroplated Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c., &c., &c.

Wardrobes, Toilet Mirrors, Toilet Tables, Chests of Drawers, Carpets, Washstand and Service, Handsomely Carved Bombay Blackwood Bedstead, Horse-hair Mattresses and Pillows, &c., &c., &c.

A Four-Wheeled CARRIAGE, Sedan Chairs, Flower Pots, Plants, &c. Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view from Saturday, the 26th instant.

TERMS of SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer. Hongkong, October 22, 1878. cc28

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. (Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers to New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BRISBANE," Captain REDPILL, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 5th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, October 22, 1878. cc3

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON. The 3/3 L.I. German Bark "PANDUR," A. JARSEN, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, September 21, 1878.

FOR HAMBURG.

The German Schooner "JAPAN," Captain OTTMANN, will be despatched as above on or about 22nd Proximo.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, September 16, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 4 L.I. British Bark "ADA MELMORE," Captain SWELL, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, September 27, 1878. cc27

FOR NEW YORK.

The 4 L.I. British Bark "LIZZIE PERRY," Captain PITMAN, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, September 17, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 4 L.I. British Bark "CHALLENGE," Doughty, Master, will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co. Hongkong, October 3, 1878. no3

FOR NEW YORK.

The 4 L.I. British Ship "MARY FRASER," DEXTER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 4 L.I. British Bark "ALDEBARAN," Geo. COLE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The British Ship "SIR CHARLES NAPIER," Geo. FRENCH, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 4 L.I. American Bark "LOTIE MOORE," HUDSON, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, August 19, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The British Ship "SIR CHARLES NAPIER," Geo. FRENCH, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 4 L.I. American Bark "LOTIE MOORE," HUDSON, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, August 19, 1878.

FOR HAMBURG.

The 3/3 L.I. American Bark "DIRIGO," STAPLES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, July 30, 1878.

NOW READY.

YUNG-SHUI, or, THE REDEMPTION OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EYAL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR BELIEFS, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EYAL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

strictly necessary is not particularly

Lesson of the Hongkong Chinese Mail
Hongkong, April 8, 1878.

MELCHERS & Co.
Oct. 24, Albyn's Isle, British barrow,
364, William Burgess, Quinhon Oct. 12,
Salt.—ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, October 17, 1970.

De. Maximum 72
De. Minimum over night 73

bourer may be more ample than is

set down for hearing at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Mr Justice Russell sat in Summary Jurisdiction to-day, but the litigants were Chinese, and the cases were of no interest to our readers.

The British barque *Verona*, from New York with a cargo of Kerosine Oil, reports having been ashore on Leth Island, Gaspar Straits, and a part of the cargo had to be jettisoned before she could be floated. The vessel herself sustained little or no damage.

The Band 74th Highlanders will perform the following programme at the Officer's Mess to-morrow night, commencing at 9.15 p.m.:—

Quadrille, *Un Ballo in Maschera*, Strauss.
Overture, *Zanetta*, Auber.
Potpourri, *Los Malagueñas*, Taberner.
Valse, *Les Roses*, O'Metra.
Gallops, *Reminiscences of Donizetti*, Galop, *Miners*, Bergman.

The Band will also perform the following programme on the Cricket Ground to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 4 p.m.:—

March, *Canon*, Gungl.
Overture, *Le Macon*, Auber.
Selection, *Grand Duchesse*, Offenbach.
Quadrille, *Martha*, Buchanan.
Valse, *Blue Danube*, Gungl.
Polonaise, *Ruski*, Gounod.
Gallops, *Flamand*, Berlioz.

Mr J. BUCHANAN, Bandmaster.

We are given to understand that the British ship *Arabia*, which we reported a few days back as having put into Amoy damaged, and otherwise damaged, has not fallen into pleasant places. The *Arabia* left this port bound to Callao; and she met her misfortunes in the neighbourhood of the Paracels; she could therefore as easily have turned back this way, as she made Amoy, and her owners and underwriters would have benefited by the alteration in the programme. At least, if our information is correct, the modest sum of \$58,000 is asked by the Amoy folks to complete the necessary repairs to the unfortunate vessel, and, without assuming to know too much of the art of saving or chipping wood, or the price of copper or tar, we fancy some of the enterprising folks here would have been found willing enough to accept a modicum of that sum for the work, while Hongkong workmanship is not generally considered the worst in the world. We would suggest a tow down as likely to lessen the evil.

A RAMBLE around the western part of the western district of the Colony did not impress us so favorably with our public works department, as did a stroll in the opposite direction a few days ago. Starting from the Cross Roads, we noted the demolition of the premises lately occupied by Messrs Blackhead & Co., opposite the No. 6 Police Station, which is to be replaced by Chinese houses, and we only cite it as another sign of the rapid decrease in the value of foreign house property as against Chinese.

The Praya has been patched up where the late gale made inroads, but in a very temporary manner. The roads in the neighbourhood of the West Point Foundry are still in nearly the same state as they were left after the heavy rains of four or five months ago; the road alongside and to the eastward of the Foundry being open, and in a very dangerous condition, along its entire length. We were glad to note that the Wharves at West Point between the Sailors' Home and the Gas-works, to the dilapidated and dangerous condition of which we drew attention some time ago, are being put in a state of repair, and will soon be presentable. The bridge across the Patent Slip, which the Patent Slip and Dock Company have been ordered to construct, owing to the continuation of the road to the new Cattle Shed at Lap-see-wan, is rapidly approaching completion. So much for what is being done, but now as to what is not being done; the hovels, and their name is legion, in the rear of the Gas-works especially, are greatly in want of sanitary reform; they are nearly all of the squatters' hut type, and quite unfit for human habitation. It is a great pity they were not all swept away, when so many were destroyed during the time the forts were in course of construction. The roads and nullah, are unworthy the name; they were much out of repair during the time the forts were in course of construction. Stagnant pools of water and heaps of filth are to be found in all directions in the neighbourhood, and the approaches to Belcher's Bay, and pigs and children are allowed to run wallowing in a luxury of filth.

Station Street, and the immediate neighbourhood above Po Lok Theatre, is a disgrace to the Colony; few Europeans ever, unless it may perhaps be a stray policeman, probably visit this neighbourhood, which is above the main thoroughfare, but what we saw to-day would lead one to imagine that the roads here never receive the smallest attention, although the neighbourhood is thickly peopled. The inhabitants, are probably the lowest scum of the Colony, but they are nevertheless human, and pay taxes in some shape or form, and these poor houses are allowed to

stand in our midst, hot beds of disease. The lowest slums in London are a paradise to them. The contrast when one emerges into the Caine Road is so marked, that it appears positively unfair to lavish so much expense on ourselves whilst we leave these, the Chinese, to wallow in filth and misery. It is useless to say that they are naturally filthy; the sin is none the less our own; it is our duty to compel them to be outwardly clean whilst living amongst us. A little less outlay on superfluous walls, and new and pretty walks in the centre of the town—if there be no other alternative—would enable some attention to be given to this pest-house of Hongkong.

THERE were very few cases before the sitting magistrate (Mr Creagh) to-day. There was one case of no light or puny, two for assault, the defendant in one case being a European seaman, named Richard Dogharty, who was charged with assaulting a hawker and stealing some bananas. Dogharty appears to be rather a desperate rascal as he has only been about a week out of gaol, where he had been confined for two months for stabbing the chief officer of the vessel he belonged to. On the present occasion, it appears, that he stole a few bananas from a hawker's stall, and when the man remonstrated with him, he struck him in the mouth. A number of hawkers took part in endeavouring to arrest Dogharty, who thereupon, doubtless thinking discretion the better part of valour, made off as fast as possible, and so determined was he to escape pursuit that he jumped over a retaining wall 16 feet high, and was then arrested by Sergeant Hennessy. Mr Creagh sent him to 3 weeks' hard labour for the larceny, and fined him \$10 or one month's hard labour for the assault.

Two seamen, named James Fritchard and William Mortimer, were charged with being stragglers from the American ship *George Skiffeld*. The defendants complained of ill-treatment on board the ship. Mortimer, who acted as spokesman, gave evidence of his being what is generally known as a sea lawyer, said: Well, Sir, we have been knocked about all shapes, it is no use your sending me back to that ship, for I would rather be hung, drawn, and quartered first, I won't go; there, so it is no use sending of us. I for one won't go, our lives are not safe on board of her. They have threatened to throw us overboard, if we came on board again, and they will do it too. I will make away with myself or somebody else if I am sent on board. I am British subject, and I claim the protection of the British flag.

His Worship remarked that they could only claim the protection of the flag under which they sailed.

Mortimer replied: What's the use; the Captain has been to the Consul and poisoned his mind, we've been kicked and cuffed, and knocked about in all shapes, we can't get any redress there, and looky here, Sir, if we are sent on board, I'll jump overboard. We have been kept in irons in this harbour by the Captain for 36 hours, and I want to know if that is Harbour law, if that is Maritime law.

Defendant continued to talk in this strain, and added: Well, I only wish Plimsoll was here.

Fritchard, the other defendant, said: We are not seamen, we are firemen. We shipped whilst drunk.

Mortimer added: Yes, and the Captain is constantly reminding us that we are no seamen. If we are no use, why does he want to keep us. I know why, we have got nothing coming to us. We could run away, and he would help us to do so.

Fritchard: Yes, Your Worship, and I have had all my clothes stolen by the men, and I have got nothing now but what I stand upright in.

Mortimer: Never mind your clothes, friend, it's not only your clothes, but your heart's blood which has been stolen. I only wish I could see Plimsoll's Agent here.

His Worship, after listening to much of this sort of talk, remanded the case until Saturday, and directed the police to take the defendants before the U. S. Consul and give them an opportunity to make their complaints before him.

The following paragraph appears in the *Japan Daily Advertiser* of Oct. 8th:—

"We hear, by the way, that a new weekly paper is projected in Hongkong, for which the services of Mr Balfour, lately connected with the Shanghai press, have been secured. It is reported that the new journal is to be run in the interests of the Governor and the Roman Catholic Bishop, and is to be supported either by direct subsidy, or indirectly by Government printing, etc. It is very right that a Government should have an organ in the press to defend its action—but under present circumstances, we cannot anticipate for the new venture a particularly brilliant commercial success, nor can we congratulate a gentleman of Mr Balfour's standing upon his connection with it."

"The Dove," which takes a more cheerful and soul-inspiring view of the "dear departed." Instead of a dark winged messenger of sorrow and gloom, a bird of brighter plumage and sweeter voice comes back from "Aiden" to the silent chamber of the bereaved lover. To all Christian hearts that look beyond mere literary excellence, this tender poem of faith and hope will prove most acceptable. Its author has published a volume of poems and many of his hymns and lyrics are much admired for their purity of thought and graceful measure. "The Dove" is a production that needs no commendation from my poor pen, and I desire only to state that it comes before the public at my earnest solicitation, and after considerable hesitation on the part of the accomplished author. I am sure that the joint study and comparison of the two poems—aside from their literary merits—will do your readers good. It can but serve to encourage and strengthen their faith and whisper comforting words to their bereaved and stricken hearts.

Atlanta, Ga. SIDNEY HERBERT.

THE DOVE.
A COMPANION TO POE'S RAVEN.

Once upon a summer evening,
As I lay reposing, dreaming,
While the twinkling stars were beaming
And their light was faintly gleaming
Through the window of my room,
Suddenly beside my pillow,
Like the murmur of a billow,
Or the sigh of weeping willow,
"Mid the shadow and the gloom,
There was heard a gentle sound,
Floating on the air around,
As an echo from above;
And I, waking, saw a dove
Perched upon the whitened head
Of a statue near my bed,
And it seemed with soft, low cooing
My lone heart to soothe with wooing,
Like an angel from the sky,
Or a spirit hovering nigh.

While I lay entranced and dreaming,
Startled by the sound seeming
To be whistled from above,
In the starlight softly gleaming,
With its form of beauty beaming,
I beheld the snowy dove
With a thrill of wonder, gazing
On the vision, amazed,
I demanded: "Who are you?"
And the gentle bird of whiteness,
With its snowy robe of brightness,
Answered with a coo:
"I am sent," he said, "from Aiden,
By a fair and lovely maiden,
With a message unto thee;
I am come to soothe thy sorrow,
Bid thee from despair to borrow
Hope that thou her face shalt see;
For thy cherished one is living,
And her thoughts to this are giving,
On a bright and distant shore;
And I come, her carrier dove,
With a message from thy love,
Who is thine for evermore."

By this joyful news excited,
Raptured, ravished and delighted,
I, the snowy bird addressing,
Asked, with earnest voice inquiring,
What my soul was most desiring,
That her name to me expressing,
He would set my heart at rest—
Still the tumult in my breast,
And secure me that my maiden,
In the distant fields of Aiden,
Would be mine for evermore.
Then I spoke with greater fervor,
I, the maiden's ardent lover,
"Does my own departed live?"
(To the bird of whiteness listening)
While my eager eyes were glistening,
For the answer he should give;
"Tell me, O thou carrier dove,
Of my absent, cherished love,
Whom I knew in days of yore;
Has she passed the shining portal
Of the blessed land immortal,
Going through the golden door?
Does she move in light and splendor,
Do the graces all attend her,
On that fair and distant shore?"

Words and tones and looks revealing
All my depths of inward feeling,
Moved, affected by my pleading,
And my anxious question heeding,
Thus the dove, my soul discerning,
Answered me, these words returning:
"In the distant fields of Aiden,
On a bright, Elysian shore,
Dwells a fair and lovely maiden,
And her name is Elmore;
'Mid the flowers above blooming,
'Mid the odors sweet perfuming,
All the balmy air around,
She, arrayed in robe of whiteness,
Walks an angel in her brightness,
With a wreath immortal crowned."
Then the bird, his wings unfolding,
Left me, as I lay beholding,
Filled with transport and delight:
With a soft, sonorous coo,
Nodding, bidding me adieu,
Through the open window flew
Out into the gloomy night.
But the bright, enchanting vision
Of the distant fields Elysian,
And my cherished Elmore,
As a fair and lovely maiden,
Dwelling in the land of Aiden,
Is my light for evermore.
There shall I, my loved one greeting,
At our future, early meeting,
On that distant, radiant shore,
With ecstatic joy and gladness,
Free from parting, pain and sadness,
Gleam again my Elmore,
Call her mine for evermore!

—D. J. H. Martin.

WHY PEOPLE GO TO CHURCH.
(World.)

The question is a natural one to ask when the doors of the temples stand wide open, with the crowds pouring in, and the bells clashing or droning forth their customary appeal. Crowds are gregarious, and manners and customs catching; yet that so large a proportion of the population should be seduced with the same desire to do the same thing at the same moment suggests a problem. Underlying the similarity of taste in persons so entirely different in age, mind, and life as are the congregation of a large cathedral, there must be some grand law of nature, some mystery of the universe. What is the bond that unites in harmony such varied elements? One of the prime movers of modern society is the big game called Fashion, a sort of cog-wheel that sets all the machinery moving. In certain classes it is the fashion to go to church. The mechanic's wife goes because it is respectable; the stockbroker's wife because it is her people of fortune to be pious; the great lady because 'her set' do it: all fashion; not a thought of anything better in the matter. Church-going, again, is a species of habit: just as the housemaid sweeps on her silk gown and her white-tulle bonnet on Sundays, and plays for the nonce at being the lady of fashion, so she naturally goes to church with her young man. It is not that she gains much good from it, or listens attentively to the sermon, or treasures up helpful words of wisdom for the difficulties of the coming week; but it is a habit like any other—like the bread-and-cheese for supper, or the 'cleansing' herself in the afternoon. Similarly the squire's family go to church morning and afternoon, or the paternalistic escorts his daughters to the High Church matins, as part of the Sunday routine. In the country the attendance at public worship comprises the duty of example. How can the village maiden fail to comment on and admire the Lady Bountiful as she sweeps into church in her sables and feathers, followed by the tall footman, who gracefully hands her her Prayer-book, and then meekly subsides, in all his dignity of fat calves and plush breeches, into the mistress of the Park's gunfanciful, or the long or short, her attendance at early celebrations or harvest festivals constant and regular, the tenants, awe-stricken, look on her as a beautiful example.

Sometimes force of association leads people to church, as when a sailor clonches into a seaport chapel, or the traveller attends divine service in a barn in some out-of-the-way corner of the world, and the tones of the organ or the familiar words of prayer call up to his memory tender voices or hateful sounds. Often, indeed, church is resorted to as a mode of killing time, for instance, when young ladies in country houses say, 'Let's go to church, or the day will seem so long; or youths in a marching regiment punctiliously attend service in the hope of seeing fresh faces, or getting up a little excitement in the shape of a new flirtation. Such motives frequently animate the congregations in garbages or seaport watering-places, where time would appear unmarketable commodity, and far more difficult to dispose of than Turkish bonds or American railway stock. There are other phases of church-going. There is the forthright emotional species, where the fair worshipper, clasping her gilded Church-service hysterically to her breast, hangs devoutly on every utterance of her beloved priest or confessor, or rises to a pitch of ecstatic devotion, which compensates for the difficulties of early rising, long fasting, and tediousness in the matter of balls and parties during the Lenten season. Bisthetico tastes too are gratified under these circumstances, and many a woman who would shrink from visiting a loathsome uninteresting London artisan's home, reeking of poverty, and smelling of unvarnished vulgarity and gin, will feel her whole soul ebullient in rapture as she kneels with clasped hands, drinking in harmony and beatitude. There are too some practical minds who carry superstition into everything, and who believe that in some mysterious recordable way they are punished in the week by an avenging Providence for the Sabbath omission. These will say, 'O, I knew I should have no luck, for I did not go to church last week, and of course the horse I back for the Leger did not win; or, I cannot gain a single rubber of whist; or the girl I proposed to would not accept me; or, my new gown, that I took so much trouble about, was a dead failure, and did not fit.' Weak-minded souls like these forget that they are really a kind of fetish worshippers, trying to conciliate the Deity with petty little offerings and sacrifices—the kind of things we laugh at amongst the savages and the heathen we take such pains to convert, and deplore in the case of bigoted Roman Catholics. Possibly the most respectable kind of piety is that which takes many people to church because it was a part of their infant education, like eating with care at table, or wiping their feet on the door-mat when they enter a house. To train up a child in the way he should go is an excellent maxim, and nine times out of ten early precepts remain in the memory with a tenacity that no after scepticism or worldliness can eradicate, though sometimes they lead to queer illogical results, as in the case of Charles Lamb's aunt, who pored devoutly over her *Practical manual*, and the *Imitation of Christ* all week-days, but toddled to a Protestant church on Sunday, quite unconscious of anything inconsistent in her behaviour.

Something must be also allowed, especially in the case of women, for a kind of craving of nature for stimulants when run down and wearied by trouble and monotony. The soul requires dram-drinking sometimes as the body does chocolate or brandy. Clever persons, well-ordered services, exceptional fine music, all serve their turn, and help to restore the tone of the mind and act as tonic and revivifier. Modern diseases are mostly nervous; the favourites of Louis XIV. is time rejoiced in *epicure*; Richardson's heroines in faints, and still later French ladies had that inexplicable disorder called *mal de nerfs*; but it is reserved for the present day to form a diagnosis of that most subtle and mysterious of maladies, 'hysteria.' It partakes as much of spiritual depression as of physical weakness, of an unstrung mind as of an overwrought body, of nameless agonies as of distinct characteristics, and in the cure of it religion plays a prominent part. Its victims must go to church, for that is the outward prescription of the inward and incomprehensible healing. And what remains, then, for those who are imbued with real religious feeling, and who come to church neither for fashion, for excitement, for example, nor for the many other causes we have enumerated, but simply and solely for the most unlikely reason of all—to say their prayers? They are such a very small minority that no great speculation is required about them. Of course they are the real nucleus of religion; but the closely-greasing masses, with their complex motives of conduct, are by far the most interesting subject for our reflections. Vanity, selfishness, fear—these we have all the varied elements of human nature, all the passions that make life history, and history life, without which the record of the human race would be only an enlarged edition of the *Lives of the Saints*, containing no mention of the tyrants and unbelievers who were necessary in order to carry out the saint's martyrdom! When we consider all this, the dullness of the service, the drabness of pulpit-hangings, the wheelbarrow of harmonium, or most enigmatical of Etruscan performances, are suddenly imbued with an interest, a vigour, a charm, that makes every church a delightful study, every congregation a varied theme of speculation, and an endless store of psychological remarks.

THE LAST DAYS OF VOLTAIRE.
(*Pall Mall Gazette*.)
He alighted at the house of his relative, the Marquis de Villette, on the quay which now bears his name; and it is a proof of his activity that he at once set out alone and on foot for a ramble through the town in search of his old friend, M. d'Argenson. On his return he found a long line of coaches and sedan-chairs blocking up the approaches to his house, and from that time visitors of distinction thronged the place daily. The Queen sent her friend, the Princess de Polignac, with polite compliments; the King sent his brother, the Count of Provence (afterwards Louis XVIII.); then the Secretaries of State arrived and several bishops, along with academicians, writers, actors, and noblemen without number. Benjamin Franklin, who was then in Paris, came too, bringing his grandson, and begged that Voltaire would bless the boy. Voltaire laid a hand on the child's head and said in English, "God and liberty." Then, having tried to carry on a conversation with Franklin in English and finding his memory of that language fall him, he said: "You must excuse my mistakes, but I want to talk in English; it is the language of liberty." Voltaire was never tired of receiving visits, and he charmed all who came near him by the sprightliness of his wit; nevertheless, he had presumed too much on his strength, for on the 18th of February he fell ill suddenly, and the report spread through Paris that he was dying. Thereupon the Count of St. Sulpice, M. Gauthier, a bigot, arrived in hot haste, and in a private interview sought to alarm the philosopher about his soul and to prevail upon him to confess and take the sacrament. Voltaire declined, but, acting under the threat (as he afterwards affirmed) that if he died impenitent he would be buried like a dog, he consented to this declaration: "I die in the Catholic religion in which I was born; I ask pardon of God and of the church if I have offended them." The next day he felt better; but on February 23 there was a relapse, and believing then that his end was imminent he asked his secretary, Wagubre, to bring him some paper, and wrote: "I die worshipping God, loving my friends, not hating my enemies, and detesting only superstition." However, he recovered from his prostration, and was soon busy pushing on the rehearsals of his *Idée*, which was to come out at the Théâtre Français. It is not noted that Voltaire gave his tragedy to the actors of this theatre not as a condition that they should not describe themselves on the playbill as *Les Comédiens ordinaires du Roi*. He was a great stickler for the dignity of the stage, and thought this time-honoured formula degrading. The actors referred the question to the King, as in duty bound, since they enjoyed a grant from the Civil List; and Louis XVI, though offended, told them to call themselves as they liked. From that time they have always described themselves collectively as *La Comédie Française*.

The tragedy of *Idée* is rather poor, but, owing to the circumstances under which it was performed, it of course obtained an enormous success; and Voltaire accepted an invitation signed by all the comedians and subscribers that he would attend the sixth representation, which was to take place on the 30th of March. This day seems to have been kept as a public holiday; for in the afternoon, Voltaire was to be present at a sitting of the Académie, and the Parisians turned out in thousands to cheer his carriage as it passed. When he appeared inside the Palais Mazurin, wrapped in an ermine cloak lined with red velvet, and had been given him by Catherine II. of Russia, he was greeted with acclamations so loud and continuous that he was fairly overcome and sank into a chair unable to speak. Franklin was present; and the assemblage having recognised him, a call was made that the two great men should sit side by side, which they did, after having embraced each other amid general emotion. Condorcet, who was a cool-headed man, writes of this scene as the most touching that he ever witnessed; and we are also indebted to Condorcet for a graphic description of what took place later at the Théâtre Français. The theatre and all the surrounding houses had been brilliantly illuminated, and the struggle for places was so fierce that many noblemen had to be contented with bare standing room in the gallery. Voltaire was ushered into the Court box (not the King's, which remained empty), and during the performance, which lasted four hours, he had to rise at least 20 times in response to the frantic cheers of the audience. He kept on repeating, with tears flowing down his cheeks, "They want to kill me with pleasure;" and indeed it is wonderful that so old a man could have borne such a trying spectacle. At the close of the tragedy the curtain fell; but it rose again after a few minutes, and the statue of Voltaire was seen on the stage crowned with laurel. Then an actress, Madame Vestris, came forward to recite a complimentary ode, at the end of which the audience, who were well-nigh delirious with excitement, shouted with one voice that she should go to Voltaire's box, and crown him with the chaplet which had been placed on his statue. On returning home after this memorable performance Voltaire felt that he should die if he remained longer in Paris, and he made his arrangements for returning to Bernay; but by the ill advice of his niece, Madame Denis, he was induced to prolong his stay, and as a consequence he was soon too weak to leave his room. He continued to receive visits, however, and busied himself indefatigably in writing verses, answering letters, and corresponding with the Department of Justice about the justificatory memoir he had compiled for the rehabilitation of the martyred Count Lally-Tollendal. This was the uppermost subject in his mind, for, having succeeded in rehabilitating Calas and Sirven, he was anxious to clear Lally's memory off before he died. On the 26th of May Voltaire took to his bed, and once again he was visited by the curé de St. Sulpice, who violently exhorted him to recant his heresies. "Leave me to die in peace," answered the philosopher; and soon afterwards he turned on his pillow, and told his secretary that he felt his life ebbing away, and that he should like to hear that his efforts for Lally had not been useless. At this very moment Lally's son arrived at the house, and sent in word exultingly to say that the King had acceded to Voltaire's petition, and that his father was to be publicly rehabilitated. Thereupon Voltaire called for a pen and wrote with a trembling hand: "The dying man revives on hearing this great news; he tenderly embraces M. de Lally; he sees that the King is a defender of justice, and he dies happy." These were the last words which Voltaire wrote, and they are noble words, and spring from a

warm heart. Soon afterwards he became delirious, and his mind continued to wander with lucid intervals, until the evening of the next day, when he died without pain. The instant the breath was out of his body the Government interdicted the performance of his plays and the sale of his works, and ordered that his body should be removed from Paris as privately as possible and be buried without any pomp. His nephew, the Abbé Mignot, obtained leave, however, to bury him in the Abbey de Scellières; and there Voltaire lay until 1791, when the National Assembly decreed him a splendid funeral and a tomb in the Pantheon. J. J. Rousseau, who died five weeks after Voltaire, on the 2nd of July, was honoured in the same way, and his remains were laid beside those of his great rival. These two remarkable men, who hated each other in life, have now been lying for nearly ninety years in one vault; and they have the Pantheon all to themselves, for no one else is buried there.

BRANDY.
There are probably few who are in the habit of drinking brandy who have any but the faintest conception of its noxious effects upon the human system, more especially the inferior brands of it which find only too ready a sale and consumption in the Far East. There is, we believe, a large consumption of it in Singapore, and perhaps, therefore, the following paragraph about "Brandies and Brandies" from the *London Globe* may be of interest.

"One of the most interesting and important of the discussions which have been going on before conferences and congresses in Paris at this season was that which related to the subject of alcohol in general, regarded both from a sanitary and a moral point of view. An unscientific person admitted to one of those learned *seances* would have been a good deal astonished at the terms used by the professors present. He would have learnt with some wonder the divers qualities and dangers of a score of different sorts of alcohol, and perhaps shuddered at the thought how quickly some of them will bring a man's life to an end. Statistics bearing upon the comparative harmlessness of different alcohols were expounded by M. Dujardin Beaumetz as the results of a long series of experiments upon dogs. It was found that in the last rank as regards poisoning capacity were to be placed the following alcohols—the common sort made and drunk in France, and known as *cognac*, the 'spirit of wood,' the *sanatulle*, the *capulpe*, and the *glycerine*, all kill when given in doses of eight grammes to every thousand grammes which the drinker weighs. It would thus take a good deal more than a pint of these liquids taken at a time to destroy a man of 10 stone weight. Very different is the operation of the alcohols known to the learned as *amylac* and *butylic*. These are capable, when taken in comparatively small doses, of causing fatal seizure and convulsions, and a man of moderate bodily health and vigour may lose his life by drinking at a sitting from half to three-quarters of a pint, according to his constitution. As a general result of the figures given by Dr. Beaumetz, it is announced that the order of precedence of brandies usually sold for the purposes of being drunk is henceforth to be thus arranged:—In the first class come those derived from wine, then those from elder or perry. In the third rank come the alcohols made from grape skins, and in the fourth are the large class extracted from roots, amongst which those got from beet-root and molasses are the least noxious; and those for which potatoes are used are the most hurtful."—*Strait Times*.

WHY COAL BURNS.

If you take a lump of coal out of the coal scuttle you find yourself in possession of an irregular lump of black stone, which usually soils the hand that holds it, to a greater or less extent, and which generally presents but one obvious feature—namely, that it clearly consists of thin parallel layers some of which are usually thin and glistening, while others are more dull and earthy in appearance. In consequence of this structure, as every one knows who has ever stirred a fire, it is comparatively easy to break up a piece of coal in one direction (the direction corresponding with that of the component layers), but repeated blows from the poker may be vainly used if the refractory lump be attacked in the opposite direction (the direction at right angles to the layers). Now, as before remarked, there is nothing whatever about a piece of coal which would in any way indicate its inflammable nature, and perhaps the first question that we should feel disposed to ask is, Why does coal burn? To answer this question we must call in the help of our chemical friends; but we can get an intelligible reply without dipping very deeply into the theory of combustion. The chemist tells us, then, that coal is composed principally of the elementary substance which is termed carbon and which is seen in its purest form in lamp black, charcoal and the wonderfully dissimilar blacklead and diamond. He further tells us that carbon, when raised to a certain temperature, has the strongest desire to unite itself with the gas called oxygen, which is present in a large amount in our atmosphere, this union being attended with the production of light and heat, and resulting in the formation of the invisible and poisonous gas which is technically called carbonic acid gas. When, therefore, we burn a piece of coal in the fire-place, what happens, roughly stated, is (1) that the carbon of the coal enters into direct union with the oxygen of the air, emitting light and heat in so doing, the carbonic acid gas thus produced escaping up the chimney in an invisible form; and (2) that the earthy and insoluble matter present in greater or less amount in all coals is left in the grate unburned, in the form of ashes and cinders.

THE WARS QUESTION. (Overheard at Ironopolis).—Intelligent working man: "Arbitration! As that Arbitration! Why, they've given it against us!"—*Punch*.

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CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, and upon Terms very favourable to the Assured.

OLYMPHANT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 17, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHRAN, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 4, 1878.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Class.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Antenor	5	Jones	Brit.	str.	1636.	23 Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	To-morrow
Bombay	2	Johnson	Brit.	str.	749	Feb. 12 Kwok Acheong		
Charlton	7	Johnson	Brit.	str.	786	Oct. 21 Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports	
China	5	Alderton	Brit.	str.	1036	Oct. 22 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Conquest	5	Scott	Brit.	str.	317	Oct. 20 Kwong Lee Yuen	Holhow & Haiphong	at daylight
Fame	6	Stapani	Brit.	str.	117 H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.		Tug Flying
Fatchoy	8	Holland	Brit.	str.	163 G. McBain		
Fuyew	4	Crood	Chl.	str.	920	Oct. 24 C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Hailong	5	Goode	Brit.	str.	277	Oct. 24 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Tamam, &c.	27th, daylight
Java	8	Weber	Dut.	str.	888	Oct. 14 Stemmen & Co.		
Kienchow	2	Timin	Brit.	str. Kwok Acheong		
Madagascar	2	Timin	Ger.	str.	824	Oct. 21 Stemmen & Co.	Bangkok	
Marivela	5	Munoz	Span.	str.	420	Oct. 15 Remedios & Co.	Manila	To-day
Ningpo	4	Cass	Brit.	str.	761	Oct. 23 Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Norma	5	Metcalfe	Brit.	str.	606	June 28 Kwok Acheong		
Osanda	2	Metcalfe	Brit.	str.	3707	Oct. 16 P. & O. S. S. Co.	Ythania & S. Felano	1st prox.
Olympia	2	Nagel	Ger.	str.	777	Oct. 23 Kwok Acheong	Swatow	28th inst.
Pernambuco	2	Cain	Brit.	str.	643	Oct. 18 Melchers & Co.	Salgon	27th inst.
Rajasthanhar	2	Hopkins	Brit.	str.	934	Oct. 16 Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	28th inst.
Sea Gull	2	Roberts	Amer.	str.	48	July 18 W. H. Ray		
Strathmore	2	Bowell	Brit.	str.	1565	Oct. 15 Wm. Pustau & Co.	S'pore and Penang	28th inst.
Veneta	5	Perrins	Brit.	str.	1728	Oct. 21 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Europe, &c.	To-day
Sailing Vessels								
Aldebaran	4	Cole	Brit.	bgs.	368	Aug. 30 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Anton Gunter	3	Kuhn	Ger.	bgs.	440	Oct. 2 Edward Schellhass & Co.	Bangkok	
Beethoven	4	Hoye	Ger.	bgs.	356	Oct. 6 Melchers & Co.		
Benefactor	3	Hayden	Amer.	bgs.	596	Aug. 2 Russell & Co.	New York	
Bertha Marlon	1	Scarlett	Brit.	bgs.	539	Oct. 12 Gilman & Co.	Manila	
Borneo	4	Shaw	Amer.	sh.	736	Sept. 11 Meyer & Co.	Cebu	
Canton	1	Knudsen	Slam.	sh.	779	Sept. 18 Chinese		
Challenge	4	Doughty	Brit.	bgs.	599	Sept. 16 Olyphant & Co.	New York	
Chamron Kamroye	3	Hunte	Slam.	bgs.	480	Sept. 24 Kin-tye-joong		
Channel Queen	3	Lauchner	Brit.	sh.	609	Oct. 2 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Chocola	4	Kennett	Brit.	bgs.	284	Oct. 3 Rozario & Co.		
Coeran	3	Morison	Amer.	sch.	188	July 18 W. H. Ray		
Commisary	7	Morison	Brit.	sh.	900	Oct. 23 Meyer & Co.		
Coosmo	3	Loverick	Brit.	sh.	1220	Sept. 3 P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Dartmouth	3	Robertson	Brit.	sh.	915	Aug. 6 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Singapore	
Dharwar	3	Frederick	Brit.	sh.	1300	Aug. 17 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Hamburg	
Dirigo	3	Staples	Amer.	bgs.	684	July 14 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Don Quixote	3	King	Amer.	sh.	1128	Sept. 24 Messageries Maritimes		
Dunelm	3	Weyman	Brit.	bgs.	878	Oct. 15 Melchers & Co.		
Elizabeth Nicholson	3	Grierson	Brit.	sh.	904	Oct. 17 Borneo Co., Limited		
Emulation	3	Gunn	Brit.	bgs.	890	Oct. 4 Wieler & Co.		
Fabius	2	Reeves	Slam.	sh.	650	Sept. 24 Chinese		
Faugh-a-Ballagh	4	Rute	Ger.	bgs.	240	Oct. 14 Carlowitz & Co.		
Fleeting	3	Guest	Amer.	sh.	829	Oct. 17 Butterfield & Swire		
Fontenay	3	Taylor	Brit.	sh.	635	Oct. 10 Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Fullier	8	Armstrong	Brit.	bgs.	404	Sept. 24 Melchers & Co.	Singapore	
George Skelfield	3	Hall	Amer.	sh.	1813	Sept. 19 Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Geoline Brown	4	Trumbach	Ger.	bgs.	402	Oct. 21 Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Glamis	7	Key	Brit.	bgs.	1150	Sept. 17 Russell & Co.		
Hammond	3	Weller	Ger.	bgs.	408	Oct. 10 Stemmen & Co.	Yokohama	Oct'an Dock
Herat	5	Robertson	Brit.	sh.	1400	Sept. 19 Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Highlander	4	Hutchinson	Amer.	sh.	1852	June 19 Captain		
Hotspr	4	Shaw	Brit.	bgs.	522	Sept. 8 Rozario & Co.		
Imperatrice Elizabeth	7	Heglich	Aust.	sh.	1629	Sept. 20 D. Museo & Co.		
India	3	Patten	Amer.	sh.	1294	Sept. 24 Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Iphigenia	3	Green	Ger.	bgs.	464	Oct. 10 Wieler & Co.	Amoy	Sands' Slip
Japan	3	Ottmann	Ger. Sm. co.	270	Sept. 10 Meyer & Co.		Hamburg	Cleared
Jullane	3	Ottmann	Ger. Sm. co.	187	Sept. 23 Wm. Pustau & Co.		Guam	Cleared
Kin Yung Tye	3	Kofod	Slam.	bgs.	839	Sept. 18 Tack Mee	Salgon	
Kirkland	3	Colledge	Brit.	bgs.	453	Oct. 4 Wieler & Co.		
Leucadia	3	Mearns	Brit.	sh.	886	Sept. 18 Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Lizzie Perry	4	Pitman	Brit.	bgs.	1122	Aug. 28 Russell & Co.	New York	
Lord Macaulay	3	Monkman	Brit.	bgs.	848	Oct. 7 Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Louisa	3	Schlerich	Ger. Sm. co.	246	Oct. 17 Edward Schellhass & Co.			
Lucky	2	Soderstrom	Slam.	bgs.	424	Sept. 30 Tack Mee		
Malvina	4	Klinge	Ger.	bgs.	479	Oct. 21 Wieler & Co.		
Mangerton	3	Thompson	Brit.	bgs.	380	Oct. 5 Wieler & Co.		
Marina	3	Jean	Brit.	bgs.	698	Oct. 19 Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Mary Fraser	4	Dexter	Brit.	sh.	1174	Aug. 11 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Melrose	3	Plummer	Amer.	sh.	994	Sept. 19 Captain		
Min-y-don	7	Lealle	Brit.	sh.	1108	Sept. 8 Olyphant & Co.		
Moneta	7	Blaset	Brit.	bgs.	621	Aug. 1 Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
N. N.	4	Duydenbon	Neth.	sch.	179	Oct. 21 Order	Macassar	
Niagara	4	Paulsen	Ger.	bgs.	691	Oct. 11 Wieler & Co.		
Nicolaus	4	Stolken	Ger.	sch.	157	Oct. 10 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Newchwang	
Northern Star	4	Wortley	Brit.	bgs.	327	Oct. 10 Wieler & Co.	Newchwang	put back
Randur	2	Jansen	Ger.	bgs.	596	Sept. 28 Meyer & Co.	London	K'loon Dock
Philippine	2	Southwood	Brit.	bgs.	301	Sept. 28 Wieler & Co.		
Ralph M. Bayward	4	Cass	Amer. Sm. co.	606	Sept. 28 Meyer & Co.		Salgon	
Siamas Crown	2	Sass	sh.	584	Sept. 28 Tack Mee			
St Charles Napier	3	French	sh.	1161	May 27 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		London	
Spartan	8	Vibmont	Amer.	sch.	100	Sept. 23 W. H. Ray		
Spinaway	3	Pringle	Brit.	bgs.	325	Oct. 15 Stemmen & Co.	Freemantle	Wanchai
Sumatra	3	Olongh	Amer.	sh.	1090	Sept. 6 Russell & Co.		
Thoon Kramon	2	Vorrath	Slam.	bgs.	474	Oct. 7 Stemmen & Co.		
Three Brothers	1	Khalcke	Brit.	bgs.	367	Oct. 10 Chinese		
Trio	4	Bakker	Dutch	bgs.	266	Oct. 11 Stemmen & Co.	Newchwang	Sands' Slip
Verona	3	Sachau	Ger.	bgs.	486	Oct. 11 Wieler & Co.	K'loon Dock	
Verona	3	Bartlett	Brit.	bgs.	668	Oct. 24 Order		
Vesta	3	Dinks	Ger.	bgs.	308	Oct. 2 Melchers & Co.	K'loon Dock	
Vesta	3	Ruige	Dutch	bgs.	417	Oct. 5 Stemmen & Co.	Sands' Slip	
Vidal	3	Rondeau	Fch.	bgs.	409	Oct. 15 Stemmen & Co.	Sands' Slip	
W. E. Gladstone	3	Gallichan	Brit.	bgs.	584	Sept. 16 Wm. Pustau & Co.	Europe	